of the secession of the district. The bill proposes a de-livery from the jail of all persons, if not indicted—but that aiready is the old law of Maryland. He thought that the bill was especially designed for other persons. There was a power here higher than the law, which re-leased other persons. He (Mr. Fearce) had a list of seventien, persons released by the Provost Marshal, fluch being the case, he did not know how soon Congress would be told, as Cromwell told the British Parliament—"The Lord has no need of you." This bill gives certain persons their liberty, It is a sort British Parliament.—"The Lord has no need of you."

It is bill gives certain persons their liberty. It is a sort
of emancipation bill. He thought it abould be medified
to as to release so he persons from confirement. The
finion could not be restored if the policy of the government was known to be emancipation. If such was known
to be the pricy there would not be a Union man at the

ish left.

fr. Powert, (opp.) of Ky., contended that the comlaw was the remedy for all the abuse which this
proposed to sholish. There was no necessity for this
at all unless it was intended for all the slaves.

fr. Powerov, (rop.) of Kansas, agreed with the Senator
n Kentucky that the fault was not so much the fault
be law as it was the want of its proper execution.

fre was no perpetual slavery in the District of Colum, for Congress had not extended the Maryland laws
tive to it which had been passed since 1791 by that
te, and the law for jail deliveries did not apply passed
ce that time

scalaries to it which had been passed since 1791 by that State, and the law for jail deliveries did not apply passed in since that time.

Mr. Caruna, (Union) of Va., hoped they would come to a vote so that slavery in the District may be practically abolished. Time enough had been spent on the bilt, and he wanted it passed, so as to remove one peg on which to hang a sympathetic treatise on the negro race.

Mr. Mounn, (rep.) of Me., said he could not tet the correction of an abuse go with a fing at this side of the chamber. This was simply a bill to correct an abuse squainst the liberty of every man, and he (Mr. Morril) could not rest under the imputation of disturbing the delicate relations of the negro question.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., thought that the Senator from Maine (Mr. Morril) had well taken notice of the remarks of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Carlile). Sanators had been talked to by Mr. Mason, and he feared that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Carlile) was trageling in the footsteps of his predecessor, but he (Mr. Wilson) feared the robuse of neither. He also wanted to add his word of condemnation to the insulting conduct of Marshal Lamon. The colored people in the flistrict had never been so oppre-seed for ten years as they are now. A colored came to him to day with an order from a brigadier general to send back a fugitive slave. Thank God that name has not been passed upon by the Senate yet. He thought it was time we acted up to our principles and robused these men who disgrace humanity. In regard to Marshal Lamon, may not the senate and must be removed.

Mr. Carling said the Senator could not have heard

bunantly. In regard to Marshai Lamon, we ought to say to the President that he had insulted the Senate and must be removed.

Mr. Carilla said the Senator could not have heard what was said. He merely gave expression to his own opinions, that the time should be devoted to the measures connected with the preservation of the Union. Mr. Sikkaran, (rep.) of Ohio, said he had not heard a word unkind or improper from the Senator from Virginia, and he thought his name ought not to be mentioned in connection with a traitor. He thought the time had arrived for important action on financial measures.

Mr. Pressumar said there was an erroneous impression in the country that the Senate should act on these financial measures immediately and pass a tax bill. These bills all take time and deliberation, and the Senators could not act till the bill come from the House. He thought the gentlemen were not to be blamed because in the intermediate time they attended to other matters.

Mr. Pressums and there was an extended business to "financial business" much broader than "tax bill."

Mr. Fassans and there was an extended business to "financial business" much broader than "tax bill."

Mr. Fassans and there was an extended the remarks for the public rather than the Senator, and he would be a winces to the country that no time should be lost. The country ought to realize that we are in an entirely new condition of things. We never before were driven to make measures to raise money, and we must take time to consider, and he hoped the country would have patience and trust that we will do the best we can on this bill. He agreed with the Senator from Virginia that at this time it is not well to rake up old grievances, or make new ones; but there are subjects we must consider in regard to generals sending back fugitives. The people of the free States will not consent that their sons shall be used to send back slaves.

Mr. Assantar asked if he had said anything to lead to the belief that he wanted the military power used in that way?

Mr. Cashinz saked if he had said anything to lead to the belief that he wanted the military power used in that Mr. Reseaumes and not at all; but the Senator would agree that there were some subjects they must discuss. He had three some in the army out of four, and he never would submit that they be used to send back fugitive; and, when the bill comes up to prevent such abuse, let no man say we are discussing the negre question. It is a question of human right. Our object now is to put down the rebellion, not to emancipate the staves.

Messra. Larman, (opp.) of Cal., and Hown, (opp.) of Wla., spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Whenen said he had listened to the language of the senator from Virginia, and had also heard his speech before the holidays, and he thought he meant a rebuke and a segreech from his manner.

Mr. Carman said his manner might be unfortunate, but he never intended to make any reproaches, and the senator coght not to impute motives weers none were avowed.

Mr. Whose expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and said he meant nothing unkind.

After a forther discussion, a vote was taken on Mr. Powell's amendment to except fugitive slaves. Lost—pass, 5. nays, 30. The yeas are as follows:— Mesers.

Bayard, Kennedy, Pearce, Fowell and Sanisbury.

Mr. Chark, (rep.) of N. H., offered an amendment that no person be horeafter confised in jail without a warrant from the magistrate or court, or order from one house of Cengress. Agreed to.

The bill was passed—yeas, 31; nays, 4. The nays were Mesers. Carlile, Kennedy, Powell and Sanisbury.

THE CASS OF THE SURF PERTINSIBLE.

On motion of Mr. Sunner, (rep.) of Mass., the bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship Perthabire was taken up and passed.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1862. PARRAGE OF THE HILL ABOLISHING THE PRANKING PRIVITEGE.

The House resumed the consideration, from Thursday, of the bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Pourum, (rep.) of Ind., adverted to the bill, and exsed the hope that Congress would distinguish itself y reforming abuses and making the recipients pay postage on documents, instead of this being done by the pub-

Several other gentlemen expressed their views upon the

ittion of the franking privilege, said that the Globpublished the official proceedings of Congress, but it was the Associated Press that conveyed the intelligence of the proceedings to the great mass of the people.

Mr. Wicklipps, (Union) of Ky., moved to recommit the

all to the Post Office Committee, with instructions to modify the same, so that the franking privilege of Senators, representatives and delegates shall be exercised only during the session of Congress and thirty days after the adjournment; that the frank of all public offices be restricted to official and public business, and that the same restriction be imposed on members of Congress—a viola jution of which to deprive them of the privilege.

Disagreed to by year 59, mays 39.

Mr. Poursov, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to recommit the

Mr. Possesov, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a new one embracing the following principles:

— First.—The abolition of the transmission of written or printed matter free by mail in all cases other than that of printed matter published by direction of either branch of Congress for the purpose of free distribution.

Second—That all such printed matter he stamped "public documents," and be transmissible through the mails free upon being franked by any member of Congress.

This was rejected.

The question was then taken on striking out all of the bill, excepting the first section, which absolutely abolitables the franking privilege from and after the list of July.

This was decided in the affirmative by a large majority. The part stricken out is as follows.—

The part stricken out is as follows.—

All persons now entitled to the franking privilege are antherized to send all maliable matter through the malls without person reading it writen or stawped thereon, and upon all such mallable matter as postage shall be collected from the recipient. The postage shall be collected from the recipient. The postage shall be maiter shall be at the rates now fixed by law, or, expit that speeches and seeds stamped as such may be sent in envel; pe is as now, at the rate of one cent, if not exceeding two ounces or fractions thereof; and public documents printed by ounces or fractions thereof; and public documents printed by ounces or fractions thereof; and public documents printed by covered the fraction of a pound. For any distance recording 5,000 miles double these rates shall be charged and exceeding 5,000 miles double these rates shall be charged and of confined matter thus seen. Fablic documents during the documents during the same rates as if mailed from washington.

when maned by him postage shall be collected on them from the recipient, at the same rates as if mailed from Mashington.

Mr. Colfax, (rep.) of Ind. said, while the Post office Committee preferred the bill as reported by them, yet, if a majority of the House amended it so as to abolish the franking privilege entirely, he should chearfully concur and press the bill to its passage in that form.

Mr. Dural, (rep.) of N. Y., offered the following substitute, which was rejected, proposing to abrogate and repeal all acts conforring the franking privilege; the chief officers of the Post Office Department and Deputy Post master, however, to receive and send communics, tions exclusively on official business. All letters parcels, newspapers, periodicals, public documents and books printed by either house of Congress, and all either mailable matter sent from or directed to any member of ther house, or to the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk the House, shall be prepaid before their delivery at any less office for transmission in the mails. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other, from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber within the county where these papers are printed one copy thereof free of postage. The act to take effect from and after the last day of July next.

Mr. Wassmunzs, (rep.) of Ill., merved to table the whole achiest, which was diagreed to by 63 against 103.

of Ind., Wickliffe, Wilson, Windom, Wood, Woodruff, Wo NAYS—Mesars, Alice, Biddie, Biair of Mo., Blair of Va. Clements, Cox., Cristeld, Diven, Dunlop, Piaher, Fouke Granger, Bale, Harilag, Johnson, Kelley, Kelloggof Ill. Knapp, Law. Laceer, Logan, Lovejoy, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, Morcheed, Norria, Pendietton, Richardson, Robinson, Rollins of N. H., Rollins of Mo., Sherman, Shiel, Stevena, Vallandigham, Vandever, Voorbees, Wadsworth, Washburne, White of Ohio, and Wright.

MENORID'S PAIR APPROPRIATION DEPRATED
MENORE CONSISTS AND LOVEJOY ON OUR noss.

The House, in Committee, took up the bill making at appropriation to carry into effect the act providing for the exhibition of American products at the World's Fair.

Mr. Julian, (rep.) of Ind., made a speech, maintaining slavery as the basis of the insurrection and that nationalife and liberty can be saved only by giving liberty to all.

Mr. Julian, (rep.) of Ind., made a speech, maintaining slavery as the basis of the insurrection and that national life and liberty can be asved only by giving liberty to all.

Mr. Conking, (rep.) of N. Y., said—At the extra session a joint resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to do certain things touching the World's Fair, and appropriating to carry out that resolution the sum of two thomsand dollars. The bill now before the committee proposes to appropriate thirty-five thousand dollars in addition to eventuate the purpose of that resolution, and the amendment submitted by Mr. Maynard forms and parcels out and devotes to certain specific purposes indicated the whole or a large portion of the appropriation. Now, for one I am opposed to the expression bill, and equality opposed to the amendment offered by the gontisman from Tennessee. If the question now before the House is a motion to strike out the exacting clause, I am for the motion. I believe that, at this time, we have matter of much more importance to do with our money, whether it be the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, or any greater or less sum, than to send any commission to a fair in England, or to pay freight to London on any articles there to be exhibited. We have a World's Fair now in session on this continent. We are all on exhibition before the world, and we are within the sight and within the hearing and undergoing the examination of all Christendour. There is a comportion going on here, a grapple for the matery in the fine arts, and in the arts that are not so fine, and we are destined here, if deserving of them, without this appropriation, or any portion of it, to receive premiums and diplemas, and to have menuments erceted to our unational industry and skill, which will stand in very compisions places on the banks and sheals of time. There is a theatre here abundant for the display of every species of national proficiency of them, without this appropriation, for each of the profit of the profit of industry of all nations. I do

Sees.

Mr. Lovenor, (rep.) of Ill.—I am very decidedly opposed to this bill. I think it is enough for us, in all conscience, to have been humbugged and dishonored and disgraced by the British nation, without now appropriating thirty five thousand dollars for the purpose of an American exhibition there.

Mr. Kennous, (rep.) of Ill., inquired if it had been through the action of the British government, or of our own government, that we have been thus dishonored and discrand?

the purpose of an American exhibition there.

Mr. Kraicog, (rep.) of III., inquired if it had been through the action of the British government, or of our older profess. And the profession of the British government, or of our older profession, that we have been thus dishonored and that the action could—bear. We marched up to it sweating great drops of blood. We came to it as Christ went to the cross, eaving, "If it be possible, let this oup pass from ust," and yet we are required to say we now appropriate thankfully thirty-five thousand do hars to fit out commissioners to appear at the Court of St. James. Insamuch as we have minimited to the diagrace, as we have submitted to be dishenored by Great Britain, I think the least we can do is to acknowledge it, and to stay action. Then I will be willing to go and appear at their Wort's Exhibition. Every time I think of that surrender, the words come instinctively to me which. Encas used when requested by Queen Bido to rehearse the sufferings which had befallen the Trojan during the siege and capture of from—I will be willing to go and appear at their Wort's Exhibition. Every time I think of that surrender, the words come instinctively to me which. Encas used when requested by Queen Bido to rehearse the sufferings which had befallen the Trojan during the siege and capture of from—I will be willing to go and appear at their wort's Exhibition. Every time I think of that surrender, the words of the properly let the delivery of the control of the control of the properly shall be delivered the properly that he did in the properly shall be appeared and supposed to the control of the properly shall be supposed to the properly shall be appeared and supposed to the supposed of the properly shall be appeared and supposed to the supposed of the properly shall be supposed to the understand, is the individual who writes those pleasu letters asking us to submit to insult cheerfully—to smit at this bitter cup, drugged with the bitterest regredient that were ever present to human lipe, and not to make face about it. I don't believe there was any necessifor this surrender. I am strongly inclined to believe the would have been all the stronger for this difficult with Great Britain, for it would have made us feel in seconsity of making abort work with the rebels.

After further debate the House passed the bill by large majority.

Inventions in Arms, Projectiles and Steam Appliances.

We have recently received numerous and voluminous articles from various sources containing valuable hints, suggestions and details of experiments on and about modern inventions in arms, ordnance and projectiles, all of which are well written and reflect great credit on their authors. In common with our fellow citizens, we congratulate the inventive ganius of the North in bring-ing forward, since the commencement of the present re-bellion, many valuable inventions in ordnance and pro-jectiles, many of which have been and are now in practical use by our government. To develope and bring to public notice these things, the HERALD, for months, has devoted much space. We regret, however, that at the present time our already crowded commun will not permit us to publish in extenso many valuable articles on kin-dred subjects. All the available space that can be spared is demanded for the publication of the all-absorbin matters of daily occurrence pertaining to the rebellion.

There appears to be a general complaint among in-ventors who have new war machines to test that our gopernment is far behind those of Europe in affording the proper facilities for trial of new inventions. This may be true in a partial sense, but not general. The federal government has now under practical trial many inve tions to ordnance and arms that have yet to be tested in the field before their merits are passed upon.

time of our correspondents, in comparing the merits of ordnance, old and new, thinks that muzzle-loading arms will ere long be superseded by breech-loaders. Of course time will tell. Certainly, if the opinions of the of ficers of the army, both regulars and volunteers, now i the field are entitled to consideration, it will be a long time before such a revolution will take place. The muzzie-loading ordonnee now in use are offective enough. The great difficulty of our army has been, in the present

their utmost capacity.

Another correspondent furnishes us with a long account of experiments with a new and destructive shell projectile, the invention of Lottus Woods, of this city. Captain Dahlgren, under whose observation the experi-ments were made, expressed his belief that it is "the best and most terrible engine he had ever seen or heard of, and would call the attention of the government to it."

After such a high compliment from so distinguished a source, the publication of the table of experiments by us would be wholly unnecessary.

We have now on our office table a tone fidecombination

or repeating shell, which deserves a trial of its merits, and, if worthy, to be adopted for immediate use.

Another correspondent sends the following:

Upon reference to the Congressional files of the 19th of

Fabroary last, I find that an appropriation was then made of \$25,000 for the best marine governor for the use of the navy. The object of this communication is to call public attention to the fact that as yet our navy is unsupplied with an instrument of that character; and as the Peninsular and Oriental, Cunard, Montreal, and other lines in England, have been furnished with an American layer tion, to the number of two hundred or more rouse's, with tion, to the number of two hundred or more rates a, within the past two years, to their perfect salisaction, we
think the matter deserves and should receive the attention of the department, and all who feel as interest to
the preservation of national property at sea, as well to
the economy of fuel, wear and tear, &c.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Lest night, while on guard duty at the railroad station, Lewis Hoag, of Company 1, Third Wisconsin regiment, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by one of his

the officers of our army by Colonel Maulsby, of the Mary-land Home Brigade. It took place at the Colonel's manone mile from town, on the Harper's Ferry turn

arriving at eight o'clock P. M., and continued until ten It is estimated that about four hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen were present. The delegations of officers from all the regiments represented proceeded in a body from the arts-room to the parlor and were individually introduced to the proprietor of the mansion and to his accomplished wife and daughter. The hall was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and State flags of the regiments, producing a delightful effect upon the senses.

After an hour's promenade in the hall, the ball was opened by General Banks with Mrs. Maulaby, followed by Colonel Maulaby and Mrs. Banks, and a full floor.

Dancing continued until midnight, when the side rooms were thrown open, revealing a delicious repast.

Subsequently dancing was again resumed and continued at intervals until three o'clock in the morning, when the wearied but delighted guests sought their respective

to the occasion; but it would be invidious in a correspondent to particularize any individual grace, beauty or ac-

here a few hours on their way homeward. Their names were Jouah Orrison, Robert Drain, Arthur Dawson, J. H. Cusick and Joseph F. Murphy. A part of them were very defiant, threatening to return to the army and revenge what they considered gross ill treatment during their captivity.

captivity.

Private intelligence from Hancock goes to show that one day last week a portion of the Connecticut Fifth and New York Twenty-eighth regiments crossed the river and advanced four or five miles into Virginia to a house where they found and brought away one cannon and twenty muskets and sabres, also a considerable amount of minor implements of warfare.

When the rebel troops under Gen. Jackson approached Bath, previous to their attack on Hancock, two compa-

Bath, previous to their attack on Hancock, two compa-nies and a section of Union artillery retreated back to-wards the latter place. On arriving nearly oppo-

\$0 a \$10 per sack, and the only quality to be obtained

was the sediment of last year's fish barrels.

Passes are issued at Martinsburg to well known seconconists only to visit the interior. They are printed on a very common kind of brown wrapping paper, two and a naif by four inches, and read as follows:—

Pass Mr. — to

By order of

Major General T. J. JACKSON.
J. Q. A. Nadranusa, Provost Marshal.

Ten cent calleo sold for forty cents. The supplies were

obtained from Richmond.

In addition to the hitherto reported force under Genera

Jackson, it may be added that General Carson's militia were present, against their will, at Hancock.

On New Year's morning the citizens of Berkley county
erected a cheap Union slag near Dem No. 4, which re-

mained flying for four days, when a party from Shep-herdstown came and took it down, and trailed it through the streets of the town, until it was torn into shreds. During their visit they called at the house of James Greenwood (whose name has heretofore been mentioned in this correspondence), and searched for another flag Greenwood, who is a refugee, had previously clothed his children in dresses representing the "Stars and Stripes,"

in defiance of secession threats.

Capt. Collis, of General Banks' body guard, has received an appointment as Major from Governor Curlin, and will increase his corps to a battalion, including an engineer company, as soon as his services as Judgo Advo-

cate can be dispensed with without detriment.

The First Maryland regiment, Colonel Kenly, have strongly intrenched themselves at Old Fort Frederick above Hancock, where they are frequently reconnoitred at a distance by small bodies of the enemy. Colonel Kenly has sufficient ordnance to maintain himself there as well as to command the railroad opposite.

Romney. Visiters here to-day from Hancock report that the enemy have burned the town of Bath, and will burn other towns, to prevent their being occupied by our troops as winter quarters.

Intelligence from Hancock refutes the report that General Jackson shelled the town, up to yesterday noon. He has not left his position at Bath.

The published reports to the effect that the enemy cap.

tured two gaus near Hancock last week, are withou foundation, as are probably other statements in the same From the fact that our forces at Path were at the tim

of the attack under General Kelly's command, no official report of the affair has yet reached here; but officers entitled to full credence who were present, represent our repulse as insignificant in importance, and our loss

Deaths in Gen. Sanks' Division, from the Entry of the Regiments into the Service.

TWENTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA, (COL. GEART) TO JANGAST 4, 1862.

Private Jas. Brown, Company E, August 6, Sandy Hook, typhoid fever, buried at camp.

Private Jas. McGoidrick, Company I, August 5, Sandy Hook, accidentally shot, body sent home.

Private Geo. B. Root, Company B, September 17, Point of Rocks, typhoid fever, body sent home.

Private John Graat, Company C, September 28, Notan's Ferry, accidentally shot, body sent home.

Private David R. Manly, Company D, October 1, Point of Rocks, phthisis pulmoralis, body sent home.

Private David R. Manly, Company D, October 14, Point of Rocks, comparation of the brate, buried in the Episcopa church yard.

Private Cyrox Heisey, Company C, October 18, Point of Rocks, congestive lever, body sent home.

Private M. Frindergrast, Company F, October 22, Point of Rocks, typhoid fever, died in gandral hospital.

Private Jos. Lance, Company F, October 18, Randy Rock, frew ned while on picks dairy, body sent home.

Private Geo: U. Sommere, Company M, November 6, cont of Rocks, typhoid fever, body sent home.

Frivate T. C. S. Long, Company B, November 7, Wentoccland, typhoid pneumonia, while on furlough.

moreland, typhoid pneumonia, while on furiough.

THIRTENSTH MASSACHUSETTS (COLONEL LEGMARD),
FROM DECEMBER 16, 1861, TO DECEMBER 31, 1861.

Private John S. Spencer, Company R, September 18,
Sandy Hook, killed in action, body sent home.

Private Louis Kittridge, Company B, November 23,
Baltimore, consumption, buried in Baltimore.

Private John Burkap, Company K, December 9, Williamsport, hernla, body sent home.

Private George C. Hanaden, Company K, December 22,
Williamsport, heart disease, body sent home.

Fivate teorge C. Hanaden, Company K, December 22, Williamsport, heart disease, body sent home.

TWENTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA (COLONEL MURPHY), TO DECKMERR 31, 1861.

Musician Ass Bievin, Jr., band, October 4, Darnestown, diptheria, body sent home.

Corporal Louis S. Metz, Company C, November 8, Muddy Branch, congestion of brain, body sent home.

Corporal Joseph J. Mercer, Company R, November 22, Muddy Branch, typhoid fever, body sent home.

Private Henry Stronger, Company P, December 14, general hospital, pthoid fever, buried at Baltimore.

Private Andrew Keegan, Company B, December 27, general hospital, pthias.

Private Joseph A. F. Young, Company C, December 28, Philadelphia, consumption, died at home.

TWELFTH MASSACHUSSETTS (COL. WEBSTER), JUME 26, 1861, TO JAN. 1, 1862.

Private Uliver Lounger, Company I, September 23, Muddy Branch, accidentally killed, buried near camp.

Private Uliver Lounger, Company K, October 8, Muddy Branch, typhoid fever, body sent heme.

Private Edward McMahon, Company E, October 25, Muddy Branch, typhoid fever, body sent home.

Muddy Branch, typhoid fever, body sent home.

TWELFTH INDIANA (COL. LINK), TO JAN. 2, 1862.

Private Edward Easier, Company B, June —, Indianapolis, fever, buried at Indianapolis, 1970.

Private David Braffet, Company I, June 22, Camp Wallace, measles, taken to Gran county.

Private A. B. Black, Company E, June 23, Camp Wallace, lung fever, buried in camp.

Private George Sanders, Company F, July —, Newburg, Ind., shot accidentally, buried at Newburg.

Private Benj. Coon, Company I, August 3, near Sandy Hook, fever, buried at Pleasant Valley.

Private Oran Swineford, Company I, September 20, Darnestown, fever, buried in camp.

Private Issae Hadley, Company I, October 28, Sharpaburg, posumonia, buried at Sharpsburg.

Private Charles Wooster, Company H, December 27, Sharpsburg, typhoid fever, buried at Sharpsburg.

NINETEENTH NEW YORK (COL. LEBLIE), TO JANUARY

Sharpsburg, typhoid fever, buried at Sharpsburg.

NINHTEENTH NEW YORK (COL. LEDLIE), TO JANUARY

1, 1862.

Private Joseph Winters, Company C, June 28, Kalorama, D. C., drowned, buried near camp.

Private John Ellis, Company C, October 11, general hospital, typhoid fever, buried at Baltimore.

Private Henry Hoagland, Company A, December 16, general hospital, typhoid fever, buried at Fredrick, Md.

Private Jas. Sullivan, Company B, December 31, general hospital, typhoid fever, body sent home.

FIRST MARYLAND (COL. ELN LEY), TO JANUARY 1, 1862.

Private Henry Shipley, Company H, August 5, general hospital, typhoid, buried at Hagerstown.

Private Waters Redman, Company F, July 30, general hospital, typhoid, buried at Hagerstown.

Private Waters Redman, Company A, August 16, Hagerstown, stabbed by a citizen.

Musician Nicholas Rhinehart, Company I, August 17, Williamsport, penumonia, buried at Williamsport.

Private Henry Neiman, Company C, September 25, Williamsport, typhoid fever, buried at Williamsport.

Private Solomon Hock, Company D, September 25, Williamsport, typhoid fever, buried at Williamsport.

Private Dan. McCalaghan, Company I, October 1, Sharpsburg, killed by a member of his company.

Corporal John T. Cosine, Company E, December 10, Baltimore, chronic diarrhose, on furlough.

Private Chas. Folle, Company E, December 29, Four Locks, typhoid fever.

Private Geo. Scamon, Company K, December 30, Four Locks, typhoid fever.

None of the other regiments have yet furnished a list. NINETERNTH NEW YORK (COL. LEDLIE), TO JANUARY 1, 1862.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST CONNECTICUT BATTERY.

The First Connecticut battery, one hu strong, under command of Lieutenant Porter, arrived in this city from New Haven, Connecticut, yesterday fore-noon. The men have been encamped at Meridian Hill, near New Haven, for some time, and are goodly re-presentatives of the hardy sons of Connecticut. Their battery is not complete, two twelve-pound Parrot guns being yet to be provided. They are otherwise fully enlendid body of men.

Their departure from New Heaven was the occasion of quite a spirited and enthusiastic demonstration, and they were escorted to the steamboat by the Second Governor's Home thard of Connecticut, and the recruits of the Ithiu teenth Connecticut Volunteors, now in course of formation. It was at first intended that on their arrival in New York, they, should be conveyed to Governor's Island; but this programme was changed, as everything was not ready for their reception in that locality. They, therefore, landed at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, East river, where it is intended that they will remain until orders are received from Washington as to their future movements. The following is a list of the principal officers:—

S. T. Porter, Lieutenant commanding.
John S. Cannon, First Lieutenant.

Wm. T. Seward, Second Lieutenant.

Hurlbert, Surgeon.

George P. Eliss, Quartermaster.

Charles F. Gilson, Sergeant Major.

Since writing the above Mr. Almy, the State agent appointed to receive Connecticut troops in this city, called at this office and stated that, owing to the miserable arrangements made for quartering the men and horses of the battery on Governor's Island, he had been compelled to quarter the horses at McCauley's stables, in Thirty-faurth street, near Third avenue, and the men in the Park Barracks, there to await for the rorders.

THE TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS REGI

ARRIVAL OF A LARGE DETACRMENT.

A large detachment of the Twenty-ninth Massachusete giment arrived in New York yesterday morning by one of the steamers of the Stonington line. The companie consisted of the numbers F, G and H. They arrived a early and quietly that very few persons knew any thing about it. The main body of this regiment is now and has been for some time at Fertress Monroe, when they have now become seasoned troops. In May or June last seven companies were sent to the fortress to relieve two Massachusets regiments (the Third and Fourth) then stationed there. Captain Barnes, who commanded the of the regiment. The company known as the Bay State Guard is a fine organization. The men are the true sor and will imitate their fathers in the defence of the

and will imitate their fathers in the defence of the country.

The Colonel of this regiment is the well known officer who commanded at the sanguinary fight and dissier of Sig Bothel, and accompanies the companies not going South. The men, during their stay here, will be quartered at Governor's Island till arrangements are conjected to send them on to Newport News. They are all provided with the Springheld rifle and present a fine appearance in their regulation uniform.

The following is a list of the leading officers.—

Colonel—Ebenezer W. Pierce, of Freeborn. Lieutenant Colonel—Leeph H. Barnes, of Boston. Major—Charles Shippan, of Sandwich. Surgeon—Orlande Brown, of Wreetham. Assistant Surgeon—George Coggawell, of Easton.

Saston.

Company A—Capt. Israel N. Wilson, of Billerica.

Company B—Capt. Samuel H. Doton, of Plymouth.

Company C—Capt. Libbens Leach, of East Bridgewater

Company B—Capt. Thomas W. Carke, of Boston.

Company E—Capt. James H. Osgood, Sr., of Boston.

Company E—Capt. William D. Tripp, of Taunton.

Company H—Capt. William D. Tripp, of Taunton.

Company H—Capt. Chart. T. Richardson, of Fawlicke

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Company H—Capt. Chart. Shop, of Charlestown.

Company K—Capt. Charles Beady, of Sandwich.

LES ENFANTS PERDUS. We learn that this regiment, formerly stationed a Camp Washington, Staten Island, has changed its location, and now occupies Central Park Hotel as a camp The corpe is dilling up fast. Colonel Confort left for Washington isst night on important military business, and will return next Friday. The hesdquarters are at No. 6 White street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUN TEERS.

Hop. Isaac C. Taber, Mayor of the city of New Bo ford, Mass., arrived in this city yesterday, and pr ceeded to Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, where I

ford, Mass., arrived in this city yesterday, and proceeded to Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, where he paid the hours allowed by the city to the company from New Bedford enlisted in Colonel Monteith's Twesty-eighth (Irish) Massachusetts regiment. Mayor Taber returned home last evening.

The Late Eattle Near Rommey, Va., (Correspondence of the Wheeling (Va.) Press.)

Rommy, Va., Jan. 8, 1862.
Night before last we were informed that we would move on Blue's Gap during the aight. Our information of the country and of the force of the esseny was meagre and uncertain. At about midnight the regiments began to muster and form, and by half-past tweive the column was in motion. The night was excessively cold, and we suffered not a little from that cause.

About half-pass seven o'clock we arrived at a height from which we could see the Gap and the bridge. Col. Dunning, who commanded the expedition, seeing an attempt being made to burn the bridge, ordered the Fifth Ohio regiment to advance at double quick. This was done with a sheut, and in a few minutes they were on a bank within two hundred yards of the bridge pouring in bullets at such a rate that the attempt to burn and tear up the floor were both abandoned.

Colonel Dunning then ordered his men to charge on the bridge and few. There as sharp engagement ensued; whole volleys of musketry were heard, and it was soon discovered that the robes were firing from behind a breamwork on the top of the mountain. As soon as 60. Dunning discovered this the robes were firing from behind a breamwork on the top of the mountain. As soon as 60. Dunning discovered this the robes were firing from behind a breamwork on the top of the mountain. As soon as 60. Dunning discovered this the robes were firing from behind a breamwork on the top of the mountain. While the shore of the Gap.

While the above action was going on Colonel Mason

arged up the mountain to the right with the Fourth io, and drove the robels from the rocks on that side, me starp firing occurred in that direction. In the antime, but when the firing had nearly ceased on the untains, the Eighth Ohio led the way down the Gap, lowed by the First Yirginis, Seventh Ohio and the

followed by the First Virginia, Seventh Ohio and the Fourth Indiana. Colonel Dunning having passed on and taken the two places of artillery, with their causeons and horses, also a wagon and horses, with the Fifth Ohio regiment returned and ordered the cavalry to charge. His orders were obeyed with promptness, but the rebels had taken to the mountains. The artillery could not be used, and not a shot was fired from cannon on either side during the action. The rebels were surprised, and it was a completerout. We found eight dead bodies on the field, or rather amongst the rocks; there may have been more, but they were not reported, and, singular as it may appear, not a man of ours received even a scratch from a bullet. I can account for this only upon the ground that our guns, were some of the best in the world, while theirs were probably interior arms. The whole thing was a brilliant affair, and was over in half an hour after the action commence on the mountain.

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Our force consisted of detachments of the Fourth-Trith, Seventh and Eighth Ohio; the Fourteenth Indiana and the First Virginia, together with two companies of cavalry and Daum's battery, with a section of Howard's battery, in all about two thousand five hundred men. Our information led us to expect about two thousand rebels, but the citizens and negroes agreed in stating their force at eight hundred. All went on well until some crazy soldiers, encouraged by some of the officers, commenced bursting houses, and I am sorry to say that several houses were burned along the road as they returned. The mill and Blue's house, which were used for soldier's quarters, were burned, perhaps properly, as they constituted a shelter and might have been used again for a nest of bushwackers, but the burning of dwellings along the read was a piece of vandalism which should be punished with death, not only of the men who did it, but the officers who countenanced and encouraged it.

A Strange Juxtaposition.
The Boston Traveller of the 13th mays:—
Five officers of the British army reached this city on Friday last, in the steamer from Europe, on their way to Canada, preparatory to fighting the United States, should a war with England occur. They stopped at a hotel, and their names were recorded upon the register. Later in the day four officers of the Confederate army, just released from Fort Warren, on their way to the South, undoubtedly to fight against us in that quarter, stopped at the same hotel, and placed their names just below those of the British officers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending January 14 and since January 1 :--

For the week\$1,494,890 2,963,404 3,655,310 Previously reported...1,042,827 2,925,775 2,246,010 Since January 1...\$2,537,726 5,019,179 5,901,320

This is a very excellent exhibit, and shows the error of those who affirmed that our exports would fecline as soon as navigation closed on the rivers and lakes. Our railroads supply the port with provisions and flour enough to pay for all our im-ports. If the trade for the year goes on as well as it has begun, New York will be no loser by the

Money is offered everywhere at 6 per cent on call, and first class paper sells at 6 a 7 per cent. In many places money is offered at 5 a 5% per cent, where it is not expected to remain for many days. The brokers expect an easier money market as the spring approaches, as there must be a large amount of currency set affoat, and the wants of commerce will be small.

Foreign exchange was weaker for the steamer from Boston to-morrow. Some of the bankers asked 1142/2 up to the close of business; but we hear of no transactions above 114, and very good bills were sold at 113%. Gold was rather higher to-day. Sales were effected at 3%, and at 3 the brokers were generally buyers.

The stock market was inactive to-day. Opera-

tors seem to be waiting for the action of Congress and the army. At the first board the principal changes were an advance of 1/2 in registered United States 6's, 1/2 in Pacific Mail, 1/2 in Eric and 1/4 in Central; and a decline of 1/4 in Harlem, Chicago and Rock Island, 63 a 63/4; Chicago and Rock Island, 53/4 a 3/4; Chicago, Burriers under the real store, and the deciment of the result of the result of the real store, and the market closed dull, the following being the last quotations:—United States 6's, registered, 1881, 89/4 a 90; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 90/4 a 91½; do. 5's, coupon, 1874, 80 a ½; Indiana 5's, 76 a 78; Virginia 6's, 49 a 50; Tennessee 6's, 43/4 a 3/4; North Carolina 6's, 60/2 a — Missouri 6's, 42 a ½; Pacific Mail, 98/4 a 39; do. preferred, 31 a 22; Reading, 36/4 a 37; Michigan Central, 51½ a 52; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 20/4 a 3/4; Billinois Central, 63 a 63/4; Galena and Chicago, 68 a 68; Cleveland and Toledo, 36/4 a 37; Chicago and Rock Island, 53/4 a ½; Chicago, Burrier of the result of the re Chicago and Rock Island, 533 a 36; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 60¾ a 61; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 20 a 21; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 109 a 110; New York Central 7's, 1876, 104 a -; Erie fourth mortgage bonds, 79 a 79%; Michigan Central 8's, first mortgage, 96 a 97; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 90 a 901/2. Congress still disappoints public expectation in

not passing the requisite measures for supplying the government with money for the prosecution of the war. The country presents the unexampled spectacle of a people entreating with loud and unanimous voice to be taxed, and of a Congress idly devoting day upon day to discussions of the slavery question, of the merits of individual gene. rals, and of frauds in horse contracts. The scheme modestly laid before Congress by the bank committee has already, it is presumed, been laid on the table. Senator King, of this State, has proposed a measure for the issue of \$100,000,000 in small Treasury notes, bearing seven per cent interest. There is this objection to making the new Treasury notes interest-bearing: they must and will pass current as money among the people, and in passing from hand to hand in the ordinary transactions of trade they will evidently be current for their face, and no more. As the interest day comes round speculators will get hold of them, collect the interest and pay them out as money afterward Thus Mr. King's scheme would put the government to an annual expense of \$7,000,000 for interest, and no one would benefit by it but speculators and bank-ers. The people will take the new Treasury notes without interest, and keep them affoat at par. if Congress will secure their redemption by adequate taxation. Without taxation, however, it is idle to talk about fresh issues of Treasury notes. All the stipulations in the world about interest will not protect them from rapid and immense depreciation unless Congress secures an ample revenue from taxation. This is the point which should oc-cupy the attention of Congress. And there should be no fear of making the taxes too heavy. Better have a revenue of \$250,000,000 than one of \$150,000,000. Great Britain, with less resources than we have, raised \$360,000,000 in a single year, 1860-1. An additional 21/2 cents a pound on sugar would yield an enormous revenue, and, in the opinion of persons in the trade, would, for some time, come out of the pocket of the Cuban producer. A stamp tax might be made to yield \$75,000,000 a year without pressing severely on any one. The capacity of our people throughout the country to bear direct taxation is greater than that of any other people in the world. The taxes in the city of New York, which are paid without a murmur by every one, amount to about \$16 per head of our population. At this rate of taxation, the people of the loyal States could pay direct taxes at the rate of \$320,000,000 a year. It is earnestly to be hoped that Congress will lose no more time, but will proceed at once to give value to the Treasury notes which Mr. Chase must issue, by imposing taxes which will yield at least enough to pay the expenses of government, the interest on the debt, and a proper sinking fund to extinguish our whole indebtedness in twenty-five years.

Mr. Cisco has called upon the banks for the last instalment due upon the October loan. It will be paid in demand notes and Treasury notes. He has

also adjusted the government account with the banks for the loan of August 19, as follows:-Total \$35,000,000
This settlement leaves still due to government Total dus to government by New York banks. \$13,562,500 The following Pennsylvania banks, located near

the New York State line, redeem their notes here:—Honesdale Bank, Northwestern Bank, Pitta-ton Bank, Bank of Wilksbarre. Other Pennsylva-nia bank notes are about 1½ per cent discount. The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows:

morning were \$16,521,372 77, and the balances \$1.023,014 69.

\$1,023,014 69.

The Market Fire Insurgese Company has declared a semi-annual evidend of three and a half per cent, payable on demand; the Continental Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent on its capital stock, payable on the 16th inst; the Metropolitan Insurance Company, an interest dividend (semi-annual) of three and a half per cent, which they will pay on demand.

was at about 2.00 by the sales footed up about 3.00 bushels, at 660. for mixed Western, in store, and a 695;c. along at 660. for mixed Western, in store, and a 695;c. along at 660. for mixed Western, in store, and a 695;c. along at 660. for mixed prices unchanged.

COTYER.—A cargo of 2,400 bags Santos was sold at 21c. The circular of Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sou gives the following account of stocks, &c., in this market—Stock of Rio and Santos coffee on the 7th January, 1862, 52,510 bags. Received since to date, per Ingelorg (Santos), 2,400 bags; per Hying South, 3,000 bags; per Hidas, 3,954 bags; per Lizzio, 4,020 bags; per Pingelorg (Santos), 2,400 bags; per Lizzio, 4,020 bags; per Pingelorg (Santos), 2,400 bags; per Lizzio, 4,020 bags; per Pingelorg (Santos), 2,400 bags; per Lizzio, 4,020 bags; per Pingelorg (Santos), 2,500 bags; per Lizzio, 4,020 bags; per Pingelorg, 1,000 mates and 856 government bags; (eylon, 3,000 mates for some mixed at 7,970 bags. Stock of Rio and Santos on the 14th of January, 1862, 66,000 bags; January, 1,000 mates, 1,1,302 bags; Laguarys, 1,500 bags; St. Domingo, 2,300 bags; Cera, 4,410 bags; other descriptions, 642 bags—total mates and bags, 85,564. Stock of Rio, Jan. 11, at Baltimore, 18,000 bags; at Philadelphia, 500 bags; Jan. 14, 4t New York, 60,000 bags, do., four months; good, at 195;c., do.; fair, at 185;c., do.; ordinary, 173;c. a 185;c., do.; fair ogod cargoes, 180. a 19e., do.; Maracaibo, 22c. a 24c., do.; Laguarys, 22c. a 24c., do.; Januarys, 22c. a 24c., do.; St. Domingo, 19e. a 20c., cash. Remarks—There has been a fair demand for file during the past week at our quotations, sales reaching 7,970 bags. Transactions embrace 2,000 per Anna, at 18; cc., 3,600 per File and 1,100 balance, per Mary Morton, at 18c. The market closes firm.

Cotyox.—The market was quiet, and in the absence of sales of moment quotations

Thiladelphila Stock Board.

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Philadelphila Jan. 14, 1862.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvanis State 5's, 795; Readin Railroad, 185; Morris Canal, 37; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvanis Railroad, 38. Eight exchange on New York at par a 1-10 por cent preunium.

Philadelphila Jan. 14, 1862.

Flour firm: saics 3,000 bbis. at \$3 37; a \$6 50 for super fine. Wheat—Saics 5,000 bushois red at \$1 87; white 14 5 a \$1 50. Corn Sirm: saics 4,000 bushois at \$85,00 Mess pork, \$12 28 a \$12 75. Whiskey dull and declines 20. at 26c.

ALBANY HOG MARKET.

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ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1862

The receipts of dressed bogs are moderate, and i market is better sales, 800 head at \$2 a \$6 15 for We ers, and \$6 12 a \$4 30 for State.